NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

. AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue. L'GEL CREVE. BROUGHAM'S THEATRE, Twenty-fourth at ... BETTER LATE THAN NEVER DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- VICTIMS -SOLON

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway .- THE FIELD OF NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - AFTER DARE; OR, LON-

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERT .- SHOEMAKER OF TOU-GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Fighth avenue and WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and Broadway. -- Afternoon and evening Performance.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE RISLEY

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.—ETHIO FIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Sulding, 14th TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. COMIC NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—Equestrias HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Booler's

HOOLEY'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, January 30, 1869. MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month. The postage being only thirty-five cents

quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HEBALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated January 29. The Spaulsh provisional government has issued a proclamation to the nation with a view of restoring ablic tranquility.
It is announced that all religious questions will be

will shortly assemble.

Petitions have been presented to the governmen

retitions have been presented to the government asking that a decree be issued setting free all children born in slavery since September, 1868.

It is said that nearly all the members of the provisional government are in favor of the Duke Montpensier for the Spanish throne.

The Archbishop of Burgos has been arrested and is now in control.

now in castody. A proclamation granting a general amnesty has been issued to the Porto Rican insurgents.
It is rumored that the Greelan Prime Minister has

resigned his portfolio. The Grecian government has as yet taken no definite action relative to the proceedings of the Paris

United States Minister Tuckerman, at a public din ner in Athens on Thursday, pledged the cordini sympathy of the United States to Greece in her present

The Prussian House of Deputies has passed the bill

confiscating the property of the King of Hanover.

Prince Napoleon received the Chinese Emoassy yesierday. Lord Monck has been elected Chairman of the

Frenco-American Caple Company. A telegram from London states that the allied vic-

lery and baggage of the Paraguayans were in the hands of the victors. Lopez was a fugitive in the forests surrounded by the allied forces.

Cubn. Late despatches state that General Quesada's march on Principe has been abandoned and he has cturned to the vicinity of Nuevitas. The peace negetiations are making no headway.

Congress. in the Senate yesterday the McGarrahan land claims again came up, and after a few flery words between Senators Fessenden and Conness were re-ferred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. The resolution to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was reported back unfavorably. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was reported back from the committee, the provision con-solidating the Central and South American missions being stricken out. Mr. Buckalew's proposed con stitutional amendment relative to electoral colleges was reported favorably. The constitutional amendment relative to negro suffrage in all the States was then taken up and generally debated. Mr. Wilson's

new Army bill was passed and the Senate adjourned In the House the Post Office Appropriation bill, which appropriates \$5,740,000 for deficiencies, was reported from the committee. A resolution asking for information relative to the desire of Hayti and mingo for a protectorate was adopted. The constitutional amendment relative to suffrage wa then considered, but without material action upon it the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

But little business of importance was done in the State Senate yesterday. Buls were introduced to incorporate a city railroad company; relative to bailing persons arrested for misdemeanors and re-lative to insurance companies. A resolution was onered relating to the contract for altering state muskets, after which the Senate adjourned until

husbands who desert their families in Kings county; relative to the Dry Dock Ranway Company, and a number of others of unimportance. A resolution commending certain parts of Governor Horman's Message was tabled. Two other resolutions were offered. The bill relating to notaries public was remanified. The Assembly then adjourned.

Official despatches from Caisti Cushing, at Bogota, Colombia, have been received by the Secretary of State. His mission, which is believed to be to negotime relative to a ship canal through the lethinus of

Panama, is said to be a complete success.

Robert J. Walker testified before the committee to that a correspondent of a newspaper had threatened to call on him for a share of the spot, but had been deterred by a warming that he would receive only a

The negroes near Kinston, N. C., are besieging but merely to loll on the cushions of political that town and threaten, in their indignation at the recent trucking of five negroes, to burn the town and on would never have trusted it. By this

and release all the prisoners in jail. Pickets are stationed in the suburbs by the white people and a

Dominion of Canada, it is reported, have been par-tially settled by a convention between Mr. Howe and Sir John A. McDonald. The money appropriation to the irate little province is to be increased, and the tariff is to remain the same. The arrangement is yet to be approved by Parliament.

tariff is to remain the same. The arrangement is yet to be approved by Parliament.

The Supreme Court has granted a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood, of Virginia, who has released several convicted murderers on the ground that the judges before whom they were tried were ineligible under the fourteenth amendment. This writ is returnable next Friday.

The stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and with the Columbus of the columbus of the stockholders of the Columbus.

liana Central Railway have refused to lease their road to the Erie men, and by a large majority have voted to lease it perpetually to the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittaburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis

The City.

The City.

Among the trials of police officers before the Commissioners yesterday was one of an officer of the Twenty-seventh precinct, charged with complicity in the burglary at Hugh McKay's warehouse, 12 bey street, on the 26th Inst. Sergeant Woodward and several officers testified that the defendant had made an arrangement with the burglars and was to be out of the way when the job was going on.

In the Rogers inquest yesterday the widow and brother of the deceased testified as to the occurrences just after Mr. Rogers was stabbed. Gloster, the negro boy, was brought up and identified Talland as one of the two men he saw in the neighborhood at the time of the murder, and detective Keirns testified that he watched the house in \$2 \text{trial} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} \text{diff} with the watched the house in \$2 \text{trial} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} \text{diff} with the watched the house in \$2 \text{trial} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} \text{stiff} with the watched the house in \$2 \text{trial} \text{stiff} \text{stiff}

A riot occurred in the neighborhood of Canton street and Park avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, in which two negro men were chased and worried by a party of about 100 white men and women for no conceivable offence so far as shown at present. One white man was stabbed, and about \$100 worth of crockery was destroyed in battering the negroes. The two negroes and several of the white ringleaders were arrested. One of the negroes confesses to having indicted the stab wound upon the white man Hopkins, which may prove fatal.

The employing printers held a meeting at the Astor House yesterday. A scale of prices for jobwork was read and adopted. Miss Susan B. Anthony addressed the meeting on the subject of teaching the printer's art to girls.

Assessor Webster's effort to enforce the law impos-ing a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent on all capital employed by dealers in stocks and securi-ties, is creating considerable excitement in Wall street, that region being included in his district. It is claimed by Mr. Webster that there are 100 bankers in Wall, Broad and the contiguous streets who have made no returns whatever, and the instances are numerous where returns of less than \$100,000 are made by parties who confess to using a capital much

some of the seamen who recently succeeded in their strike for a retention of wages at the old standard are now on a strike for an increase. The movement, however, is not general.

Judge Ingraham yesterday decided that the in-junction restraining Manager Fisk from using the room in the Grand Opera House, heretofore leased to the Morning Star Sunday school, should not be con-tinued, and it was thereupon dissolved. On our triple sheet this morning will be found an

orticle on Interoceanic Transits, and their political The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain McDiar

mid, will leave pier 36 North river at three P. M. today for Havana and New Orleans.

The steamship General Sedgwick, Captain Gilderdale, will sail this afternoon from pier 21 East river

for Galveston, Texas. The steamer George Washington, Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. to-

day for New Orleans.

The steamship San Salvador, Captain Nickerson. will sail at three P. M. to-day for Savannah from

The steamship Isaac Bell, Captain Bourne, will leave pier No. 37 North river at three P. M. .to-day for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond.

The stock market yesterday was quite irregular, being strong for the St. Paul and Northw stocks, depressed for the "Vanderbilt" and Erie stocks and barely steady for the rest of the railway

list. Gold was dull, closing at 136%.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Baron E. T. Falkenberg, of Sweden; W. W. Hegennan, of Albany; O. W. Baldwin, of Ohio; J. W. Britton, of San Francisco; Colonel O. Reese, of Titus-ville, and O. H. Baker, of Mississippi, are at the

Wisc, of Chicago; Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth; Colonel George P. Kane, of Maryland, and General J. M. Corse, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Dr. James L. Thayer, of Pennsylvania, and W. H. (Colonel W. D. Farrand, of New York; A. Holly, of Troy, N. Y., and General D. S. Steele, of Columbus, Ohio, are at the Westmoretand Hotel.

Wayne McVigh, of Pennsylvania; Frank King, of Soston, and P. Motley, of New Orleans, are at the

Hoffman House. General II. L. Burnett, of Cincinnati; W. L. Scott, of Erie; C. N. Yeamans, of Massachusetts; R. Buf-fum, of Providence, and H. Jewell, of Hartford, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dr. C. R. King, of Buffalo; C. R. Kingston, of Bal-timore, and E. R. Davis, of Salem, Mass., are at the

Incoming Administration - Trouble Awong the Politicians.

There is a growing uneasiness among the party men with regard to Grant. All those who would be in the Cabinet—all the cilques that would control the administration and manage the government like a party spoilexpress through their organs a nervous restesness as inauguration day approaches, and they find they are none the better for it, either in fact or in hope. Ostensibly the radicals laugh at the democrats for the notion that has got into the heads of these latter that Grant and the radicals will not get on together : but their laughter indicates that they are not at all amused at the fancy. They are extravagable with the sort of "laughter that makes us doubly serious shortly after." It is a natural enough thought with the democrats that Grant is not likely to be on the best of terms with politicians who must inevitably be at war with all whom they cannot bully into the silent and placid adoption of their ideas; and the fact that the radicals have no better answer to make than their uncomfortable screeches of artificial laughter shows that they perceive this and are seeing clearer and clearer every day their true relations to the administration. They know that they—the whole tribe of cliquesmen and

policy mongers-will be at war with Grant, not, as the democrats foolishly fancy, because Grant, like some poor predecessors, will "quarrel with his party," but because he will not recognize these swindling politicians and will not accept or suffer their dictation and control in matters entrusted to him by the American

If ever the people could fairly hope that the Presidency would be accepted in the right spirit surely they may hope this in the case of Grant. Hitherto the nation has seen men go into the Presidential office not to perform its duties, not accepting the onerous trust imposed, but merely to loll on the cushions of political

means corruption has crept in and every pos sible abuse. Where the nation has expected to find the will of the Chief Magistrate in the administration of the law it has found the will of some clique, interested, perhaps, in the vio-lation of the law. Where it has expected to see a resolute hand placed on corruption it has found that the President had bartered away his power and that roguery was unassaliable. This was one consequence of our system. Men went into the Presidency itted to a corrupt disposition of its powers by the bargains of their election. But this is not the case with Grant. He could never have become President in that way. He was made by the war, and owes his elevation only to the broad predominance of that great party that carried on the war—the republican party in its simplest form of devotion to the national safety and glory. He can not only afford to disregard the professional politicians, but he must do it or fail in his duty. He is made President for the benefit of the nation, and as he did not shirk the hard service of high place in the war we may trust that he will not now. Accepting a personal elevation from the peo-ple, he is of the kind of men who will feel personal responsibility. He will be a real President—not the test of cliques—not a chief magistrate who must do this thing in the Treasury Department because the Treasury ring says so, and another thing in the State Department because the jobs of some other ring require it; but things will be done be-

bility that they are right. This is what is wanted, this is the thing the people expect, and this it is that the politicians instinctively feel and mortally fear. Their fears betray them into all sorts of ridiculous antics, and they assume such a tone that one might suppose to neglect them could result in nothing less than a convulsion of nature. Nevertheless we believe that Grant will neglect them very handsomely. In the wrote a letter to somebody saying that all would be well "if no political appointments were made." Probably the hard experience of the war and the startling results of the political appointments that were made have not erased from his mind the conviction in which that healthy idea grew. If he acts upon it all will be well now also. Appointments made for political reasons are what the people do not expect from their President. Only the politiclans expect these. The nation can afford to rely on the good taste of Grant that appointments offensive to the patriotic sense will not be made. Beyond this it only cares to have in each office the man who is most fit to perform its duties honestly. Grant, if he will act on such a view in his appointments, can well afford to scorn the snivelling impudence of the fellows who pretend that they made him the Chief Magistrate of the American people.

The Telegraph Monopoly and Congress. The effort made by the telegraph rings to prove that the national government can only make a failure if it interferes with the telegraphic system can be of little avail in preventing the downfall of the monopoly. The people of the United States have to take possession of the telegraph business, attach it to the postal system and reduce th cost of sending our wishes and thoughts throughout the country to the lowest possibl figure. This over the wires should not be more than ten cents per message to any part of the country, and we are certain that very shortly we shall see this cheap rate established. The telegraph and Post Office properly belong together, and it is simply ridiculous to suppose that the government can manage one-haif the business and a private corporation the other. The two branches are inseparable, so far as public interests are concerned. Financially there can be no question but it is for the general good to be master, owner and manager of that which affects directly every citizen in the country.

Telegraphs and railroads must come under the control of government; for they have grown to such gigantic proportions that they are used to subvert the legitimate interests of commerce and communication, and have become the sport of rings organized for no other purpose but to swindle the different communities, unsettle values and destroy trade.

STANTON'S GUILLOTINE was applied to Grant also, but did not operate well. The people want to know the history, and we can guarantee a good fat office to any one of the dozen telegraph operators through whose hands the order went from Washington to Vicksburg if he can tell the very words of the

STANTON ON BANKS AND GRANT.-Stanton ordered Banks to relieve Grant. The man who wrote the order remembers it, and the order is filed in the War Department. Who can find it? Who will produce it?

The Case of Collector Smythe.

This is the case of a man who has been, badly sold on confidence. It is a case of deception and disappointment which shows the ecessity of doing everything in business in writing, date and contract, in white and black. It is well known that Collector Smythe did not depend upon President Johnson to carry his pination for Russia through the Senate. It is well known that while Johnson is pulled by one set of wires the Senate is pulled by another. Collector Smythe, to use a familiar phrase, "had seen" the Senate. Rumor says that he had bought it and paid for it in advance. He had counted noses and was all right. We shouldn't wonder if he had contracted for his court costume, gold lace and all, so as to be off with his confirmation. Senator Morgan was his right hand man, and Morgan, it was thought, could not fail. But he did fail, and his failure at Albany, it appears, was the same as the failure of his protégé at Washington. The Senator and his man were both humbugged and cheated. While Morgan, however, was cheated point blank, Smythe was cheated by a flank movement of hedging and dodging. But a bargain broken on the one side ceases to be binding on the other side, and as Collector Smythe has no more favors to ask or expect from his friends in the Senate he can at least give them a Roland for an Oliver. He has his Senatorial list. Let him publish it for the information of others in the same line to come after him. In this way by and by we may get at the Senatorial key to the whiskey rings. Who ways?

Much Ado Abort Nothing.

There has been a misunderstanding between the United States Minister at Brazil, James Watson Webb, and Rear Admiral Davis, of our South Atlantic squadron, which has resulted in adding to the archives of the State Depart ment another heavy volume of correspond-The Minister last fall, as a matter paramount public duty, urged the Admiral go with his whole squadron to the rescue of two members of our late Minister burn's legation in Paraguay, held under arrest by Lopez after Washburn's release, which was due to Webb's persistent demands. Webb had a talk with Davis on the subject of the two detained officials by Lopez and then wrote Davis (October 6, 1868) a long letter, enclos ing a still longer one from Washburn, on the state of things in Paraguay. Davis responds (October 8):-"Since your opinion is formed without a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, I may not possibly attach so much value to it as you seem to expect;" and that's all he has to say. Webb is fired up by this, and (October 9) writes to Davis a regular lecture, hot and sharp, but full of dignity, at the opening of which he says:-"On returning from the United States Consulate yesterday afternoon, when passing a Portuguese corner grocery known as 'Portuguese Joe's,' the pro for stopped my carriage and placed in my hands your official letter dated yesterday The lecture closes with this reprimend should this correspondence be continued I request you will send your official notes to me in that you have heretofore forwar same manufacture of the country and manufacture of the country and manufacture of the country and the coun

same manner that you have heretofore forwarded same manner that you have heretofore forwarded same manner that is by a boat from your private control the legation. Or if that the discrete direct the legation or if that is being the following the followin

Admiral Davis replies (October 13) that th style, language and imputations of the Mir ister's letter forbid, to the Admiral, the continuance of the correspondence. Ministe Webb then, after another letter to Davis, transmits the whole correspondence to Secre tary Seward, with a long letter reciting the facts and circumstances, and suggesting that either the Admiral or the Minister should be censured or recalled. So far as the subsequent facts appear, however, Webb's advice was not followed: but a new minister (General McMahon) was sent up to Paraguay, with the squadron of Davis to back him, and on his appearance the way was opened by the Brazilians, and the two members of Washburn' legation left by him under arrest were delivered up by Lopez. Meantime Webb, having made a visit to Washington, has probably left a rod in pickle for Davis.

In the Webb-Davis correspondence it ap-pears that the British Minister at Brazil, G. Buckley Matthew, was very active in pushing Webb up to his work. For instance (October 9) Matthew writes to Webb :- " Is your fleet going down to the river (La Plata) and up? I hope so. I declare to you I think we should have a general raid upon the wretch (Lopez), who, with such a foe as Caxias (the Brazilian commander), will go on for months." Webb gives two or three other notes from Matthew, showing that the lives of those two secretaries of Washburn (Bliss and Masterman) were in great danger, that Bliss had been writing as if under torture, and that there was no time to be lost. Now, this Matthew (formerly H. B. M. Consu at Charleston) is a diplomat of the same school as Webb. He is fond of a good dinner, lively company, gay dresses, pomp and ceremony and "fuss and feathers." He stands to th ninth point of a hair on his official dignity, and instead of seeking to avoid an entanglement has a decided liking for diplomatic hot water, It shows that he is wide awake and doing something. With two such heads together against Admiral Davis his only resource was to stop the correspondence. Otherwise they might have kept it up to this day and swelled their Brazilian budget in the State Departmen to the magnitude of that of Seward himself on

the Mexican question. We all know the peculiar weakness of Webb on a point of honor, and his readiness in getting into a scrape, even though it be the scrape of other parties. The Duff Green mahogany stocked pistol affair, the tragical Graves Citley affair, the "serio-comico" Tom Mar shall Hoboken affair, winding up with Governor Seward's pardon, were only sharpe illustrations of this cropping out in Brazil. It one of his letters to Davis Webb refers to stil another case. He says (October 10) :-

another case. He says (October 10):—

General quitman, a Northern man and a class mate of mine, brought me a challenge from Brooks after his brutal assault upon Sumner and my ac count of that infamous affair; and, in justification o his bringing the challenge, he informed me that m Northern man could live quietty in the South unless he proclaimed himself more uitra upon the question of slavery than the slaveholders themselves. May not this be the condition of our countrymen in the employ of Brazil? Be this as it may, the only pur pose for which the United States squadron is stationed on this coast, at enormous cost to our treasury, is to give protection to American commerce and American citizens and to defend and vindicate the national monor, no matter by whom assailed.

Here with Brooks, was an opportunity the

Here, with Brooks, was an opportunity be shot at which was wisely avoided; and justice to our Minister requires us to say that in all this correspondence with Davis he speaks more in sorrow than in anger. We presume, too, that there would have been no serious difficulty between Webb and Davis had not the Admiral left that letter to his Minister for delivery at "Portuguese Joe's" corner grocery. As it is, let us hope that this tempest in a teapot between Webb and Davis is all over, and that his Excellency will be never again insulted by the delivery of a letter to him in his carriage from "Portuguese Joe's"

Trouble in the American Legation

It will be seen by a sharp letter published in another part of the paper from our Minister at Madrid, John P. Hale, to a member of Congress from New Hampshire, that a disgraceful state of things has existed in the American Legation for some time past, and that Mr. Seward is chiefly to blame for it. It appears that the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Perry, has been behaving badly both toward the Minister and in entering into jobs and contracts in Spain, contrary to the rules and dignity of the diplomatic service, and that he sheltered him self behind the Secretary of State. Mr. Sew- foreigners, who, uncheered by the kind ard, in fact, protected Mr. Perry in his misconduct, and went so far even as to demand the | more keenly the bitter panga of povercy and resignation of Mr. Hale. This conduct on the of destitution. What remedies can be en-

proper discipline in the public service and is ted to bring the American name and legation into contempt: How can the diplomatic service of the country be efficient or even respected under such circumstances? But when we look at the motive which appears to have influenced Mr. Seward in taking the side of the Secretary of Legation and against the Minister his conduct is simply scandalous. There was, as might have been expected, job at the bottom. In the telegraph contract and other contracts which Perry was making with the Spanish government contrary to the rules of the service and instructions the name of Seward appears among Perry's associates. Which one of the family of Seward was connected with these jobs we are not informed but this was enough to make the Secretary o State the friend and protector of Perry and the enemy of Mr. Hale. It will be remembered that the name of Seward was mixed up with similar jobs in Mexico, and that the State Department was used to promote and protect m. The family seem to be ambiti taking up the grandest schemes all over the world—of railroad, canal, ocean telegraph and land jobs to any extent and everywhere, and all under the sogis of the head of the house, the present Secretary of State. But is it not a disgrace to our country and a scandal to the government that Mr. Seward uses his high office for such disgraceful purposes? We hope this matter at Madrid will be thoroughly venti-lated and that Congress will investigate the conduct of Mr. Seward.

the General Situation

All our latest news from Europe regarding a crisis is approaching. The disturbance at Burgos, the rupture of the relations of the provisional government and the Papal Nuncio and the decree which has followed establishing religious equality throughout the kingdom, all point to the fact that the party of progres and the party of reaction-which is mainly ecclesiastical-are working together less har moniously as time advances. The announce ment which we publish to-day that the provisional government are unanimously in favor of the Duke de Montpensier as the future King of Spain, even if it prove correct, does not in any material sense improve the situation. The Cortes are likely soon to meet. We have no reason to believe that they will be agreed among themselves. We have even less reason to take it for granted that the choice of the government will be their choice. There are many who will not be taken by surprise if before the Cortes meet a coup is effected by the government in favor of their man. In such a case we shall have either a despotism with Prim at its head, acting, however, in the name of a nominal sovereign, or anarchy complete. Spain, in fact, is in a most critical condition and so much does her future depend on acci dental and unforeseen circumstances that it is much safer to await the issue of events than to indulge in doubtful predictions. Her destiny is

very much in her own hands. It will be well

if she is allowed to work it out alone as best she can. The events now taking place in Spain are the result of forces which are acting not upon that country only, but upon Europe and the world. It is impossible any longer for any government to shut out from the people the light of the nineteenth century. Fifteenth and sixteenth century civilization is no longer compatible with modern existence. The world has entered upon a new era. All the old nations are feeling the new impulses and yielding to them. The go-ahead activity of the United States is shaking them out of their Old World opinions. Italy caught the new impulse and bounded at once into a respectable place in the front rank of the nations. Prussia caught the impulse, and Prussia, the controller of Germany, has no longer a superior in Europe. It has infused new life into Austria; it threatens The new ideas must put down the old. A ruler suited to the age-a man after the type of Julius Casar or the first Napoleon, who could seize and control the railroad and the telegraph, and who could act as the exponent of the advanced thought of the day-such a man could now have no difficulty in making Europe a unit and thus put an end to all this prate and nonsense about boundary lines, nationalities and religions. Such a man might prove more a blessing than a scourge.

The Suicide Manin-Love and Poverty. Several years since the French government found it necessary to station sentries on the bridges over the Seine to prevent a constant succession of suicides by drowning, and in like manner the English government caused an iron cage to be placed upon the summit of the monument on Fish Hill, London, to put a termination to a singular mania for self-destruc tion, of which that column was the theatre Now we find ourselves called upon to devise some means of suppressing a suicidal mania which has seized upon our people, who, howand the pistol to insure self-destruction. At the present moment we can hardly open the HERALD without meeting a record of this startling crime, which is not confined to our city, but pervades every section of the country.

Within a short time a little city of New Jersey was the scene of two self-murders, almost identical in character, originating from similar motives, but differing in the means taken for the consummation of the deed. Both victims, if we remember correctly, were young girls, who slew themselves from excess of love, which, being unreturned by their former admirers, urged them to the acme of frenzied despair. And this misfortune seems to be the ruling cause for the commission of suicides among females. In the cases of the males, a majority of whom are inhabitants of cities, they appear to be impelled to self-murder from the pressure of pecuniary embarrassment, or firm conviction that the battles of life, when aggravated by the pains of ceaseless and illrequited labor, were too desperate for a final triumph, and thus exchanged the care and certainty of incessant toil for the uncertainties of an eventful future. A large majority of our suicides-and this is a sad reflection-are careases of friends or relative, experience

The Daries Canal and Other Projected

The news reaches us that the mission of Mr. Cushing to Bogota has been a successthat we have had conceded to us the right to cut a canal across the Isthmus of Darien. We therefore take the opportunity to publish elsewhere an interesting resume of the political history of interoceanic routes by Dr. G. D. Abbott. The moment has arrived when our statesmen should consider in all its broad significance the geographical position which we occupy. The important fact that we stand squarely in the track of the world's commerce is now recognized by every great nation. The European Powers, on one side, and China, on the other, clasp hands on the Western Continent and form their true trade union. The first nation to see the advantage of a di-

rect communication with the Indies by the narrow strip of land connecting us with South America was Spain; but this was in the days of her conquests and commercial glory. Then she exported the silver products of Mexico from Acapulco to China, and, landing ine return cargoes at the same port, made the transit of Mexico to Vera Cruz, shipping the rich goods from the latter point direct to Spain. It was this which gave them a practical demonstration of the value of an interconanic route and caused the saming of the decree of 1814, to which set Europe to thinking of the great po-litical and commercial value of the isthmus was that of William Paterson, founder of the Bank of England, who established a colony at Caledonia Bay in 1698, and made Scotland and Eugland ring with the solid ideas which he forced into notice relative to the Isthmus transits and the advantages which the world would derive by breaking down the barrier. In this, however, as in everything else great in any direction, it was necessary to get the popular intellect to subscribe to the ides. It has taken nearly three bundred years to reach this result, and finally we are on the point of seeing something accomplished.

It is of vital interest how this something

shall be effected. If we are narrow in our policy we shall meet with stumbling blocks at every step. If broad, and grasping in one glance the interests of the whole world, the wish almost will create the canal. To bring it down to the idea of making it pay, it is unquestionable that it must be used on terms of the most perfect equality by all nations which may choose to send a ship through it. We cannot monopolize it and at the same moment lead the world in civilization, as is our bonst and desire. Where, then, is the objection to asking other nations to help us cut it? Let us see what the practical benefit is to

ourselves alone. It is fair to take our commerce on its footing of 1861. At that date we had gained our highest figure in tonnage, which was, foreign and local, 5,539,818 tons. For practical calculations this was about equally divided between domestic and foreign vessels. Of the foreign tonnage we may safely estimate that two million tons would use an isthmus canal if it existed. In ships alone this would represent a value of one hundred million dollars, gold. Let us suppose that the saving in time for passage to each vessel was, roughly estimated, ninety days per year in its accustomed voyages. would represent a saving of interest, at seven per cent, of \$1,750,000, gold, annually, and here we do not include the valuable cargoes. The Hon, Elliah Ward, in a speech on the Atrato canal questionin 1859, estimated, from very reliable data, that the total yearly value of a canal to the United States would be \$35,995,930. This included interest, insurance, wear and tear on ships, saving of freight money by time and saving of wages and provisions for crews. The total saving to France he estimated at \$2,183,930; to England, \$9,950,348; to other countries, \$1,400,000, These were the same figures afterwards endorsed by Admiral Davis in his report upon the canal question in 1866.

It is here seen what immense advantages are to accrue immediately in a material view by the piercing of the isthmus. The results are incalculable. The modern world will gather untold fruits from that great Chinese and Japanese garden tilled by five hundred millions of intelligent and industrious people. Commercial contact, simplified by nearer, easier and cheaper transits, will make us acquainted with each other, and it is not impossible that we may find upon the eastern Asiatic shore some hints about government which may make Europe and the United States a little more stable politically.

PARAGUAY .- The news from the allied army is very important. Lopez is a fugitive in the interior of the country he has been so bravely defending, and Brazil is now master of the position. All this, however, must be taken with the usual amount of allowance we have had to give to the allied reports during the war. If the news be confirmed we may expect in the next year to see some extraordinary political combinations on the La Plata

GOOD TIME TO SEE SMYTHE .- All the hungry politicians who want places ought to see Smythe now. He has been cheated by the Senate and will at once chop off all the heads of the cousins, sons, uncles, nephews and grandchildren of Senators with whom he has filled up the Custom House in the past year. There will be plenty of fat places empty very

THAT MESSAGE. - Who saw the message that Stanton telegraphed to Banks to relieve Grant before Vicksburg? Who handled it at the telegraph office? Where is the operator who sent it over the wires? Who knows anything

about it? ORGANIZATION OF THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC GENERAL

This committee met last night at their rooms, No. This committee met last night at their rooms, No. 9 Court street, James B. Craig in the chair and George A. Herman officiating as secretary. The credentials of delegates from each ward find county town, e ceted on Thursday evening, were received and accepted, with the exception of a few which were contested, and these latter their referred to the following committees—Frederick Massey, Third ward: James limity, Second wind; John beimar, Eighth ward; P. Dolan, Twottech ward, and Those Emiss, Sixteenth ward. The committee were instructed to report at the meeting to be held on Turaday, February 9. P. Dolan was elected sergeant-same for the ensuing year. The subject of including some of the two appointees from each ward increasing the representation to five, was referred to a special committee, to report at the next five subject.